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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, held at the Colonization Office, Friday, Nov. 12th, 1847,

The following report was read and adopted.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

To the Officers and Stockholders:

The Act of Incorporation, under which this Company exists, provides for the holding of "An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders thereof, on the first Monday in January of each year, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of other business:" and, the By-Laws of the Company enjoin it upon the Managing Agent, "to make and lay before such meeting, a Report of the transactions of the past year; shewing as far as practicable the financial condition of the Company." But, inasmuch as more than one year has elapsed since the commencement of important financial operations by the Managing Agent of the Company, as two voyages of the vessel owned by it are nearly closed; and, as the third voyage, in which she is now engaged, cannot be closed or its results in any degree estimated, before the time fixed upon for holding the Annual Meeting; the time of making the Report has been anticipated by two months; which measure, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to the officers and stockholders.

The commencement of operations under the Charter, was the opening of the subscription books by the Commissioners named in the Act, as early as March, 1845; when 27 shares of the Stock of the Company were subscribed for by coloured people of this city, and promises of an increase of subscriptions to warrant the organization of the Company, were then given by friends of the enterprise. But the threatening aspect of the Oregon question at that time, rendered it expedient to suspend operations. Soon after its final adjustment, the subscription books were again opened, and 150 additional shares were taken.

The books were then closed; and on the 3d day of August, 1846, the Company was duly organized, and the present officers chosen.

A contract was immediately entered into, for building the Liberia Packet for the use of the Company, of such dimensions, and at such rates, as to

bring her whole cost within the limits of the amount of Stock already subscribed.

Instalments were called in from time to time, as required to meet the stipulated payments for the vessel; but it was soon found that some of the shares would be forfeited on account of failure to pay in the instalments demanded. Of the 177 shares, only 160 paid in their full amount, and one paid in but $12. On the completion and admeasurement of the Packet, she was found to exceed the capacity contracted for, by 56 tons, which excess increased the expense of her construction over the first estimate at least $2,000. It is believed, however, the Company will not have occasion to regret this increase of her capacity, as she proves barely sufficient, even at the commencement of operations, to fulfil the purpose for which she was intended. During the construction of the Packet, contracts were severally made with the American and the Maryland State Colonization Societies, for the transportation of freight and emigrants to their Colonies in Liberia, on terms, which it is believed, will prove, in all respects, *mutually* advantageous. The said societies guarantee to said Company all freight and emigrants, that they may have occasion to send from the neighbourhood of the Chesapeake, and all return freight destined for the United States, not to fall short in amount of $2,000, per annum, for each society, at the following rates, viz: For adult passengers, well provisioned by the Company, $30 each: children under 12 at half price: for freight, 30 cents per cubic foot, or $1 50 per bbl., and $10 per ton for heavy goods. These rates to be charged until the freight and passage money amounts to $2,000 for the year: all excess to be at $25 for the adult passengers, children half price, and 20 cts. per ft. or $1 per bbl. for freight. Return passengers at $40 each for adults, children half price, freight at 4 cts. per gallon for palm oil, and $10 per ton for camwood. Cabin passengers either way, are chargeable $100 for adults, and children and servants half price. Payment for freight and passengers to be received, one-half on shipment, and the remainder on evidence of the discharge of the same in the port of destination. Your agent has stipulated to keep the Packet continually engaged in prosecuting voyages, to and from the colonies, and that she shall always receive emigrants and freight to the extent of her full capacity, if desired by the societies.

The cost of the Packet as will be seen by the annexed balance sheet, taken from the books of the Company, is $19,320 49, to which may be added, for some bills not yet adjusted, an amount sufficient to increase the above sum to $19,500. In order to meet this increased outlay, the Officers of the Company at a meeting held on the 9th of March, 1847, authorized an increase of the Stock of the Company, which has been effected; the same now being $20,000. This amount, it is believed, will be sufficient to enable your Agent to prosecute most advantageously the objects of the Company, until it may be thought expedient materially to enlarge the sphere of its operations.

The Packet when completed, was pronounced, in every respect, a first rate vessel; she has proved a very fast sailer, an exceedingly comfortable passenger vessel, and a good and easy *sea-boat* in bad weather. She carries 2000 bbls. in bulk, of cargo, in her lower hold, and is authorized by the U. S. Surveyor of this port, to carry 132 passengers, her internal

arrangements being such, that she is restricted to this number, only by the act authorizing 2 passengers to every 5 tons.

She sailed on her first voyage to Liberia, on the 3d day of December, 1846; having on board 5 cabin passengers, 26 adults steerage ditto., 12 children, and a full cargo of freight. She arrived out safely, landing her passengers and cargo in good condition, and returning by the way of the Cape de Verds, she took on board at the latter place, in addition to her Liberia cargo, some 5000 bushels of Salt, and 14 U. S. seamen. She likewise brought 8 cabin passengers. This voyage was, in all respects, entirely successful, and was made in the short space of four months and five days. On her return, no freight or emigrants being offered by the Societies, and but a small amount of merchandise having been ordered by the Colonists, the Packet was sent on a freighting voyage to Havre, whence she returned on the 6th of August. The 1st of September was fixed upon for sailing on her 2nd voyage to the Colonies; and although little encouragement was given, of freight or emigrants by the Societies, yet she left port on the 3d of September with over 80 emigrants including children, and a full cargo of merchandise, part of which was on freight, and part shipped on account of the Company. Instructions were given to the master to return direct from the Colonies to this port, and she may be expected on or before the 1st of January, 1848.

It will be perceived on inspection of the balance sheet appended hereto, that the operations of the Company have thus far been of a two-fold character: viz. trading or shipping merchandise for sale on its own account, and freighting. This course, your Agent deemed absolutely necessary in order to insure the success of the enterprise, the main object of the formation of the Company being, to maintain free and constant intercourse between this country and the Colonies. The experience of the two first voyages proves that, at present, your Agent cannot depend upon the two Societies and all other sources for a full freight; consequently, a loss must be incurred, unless he fills up the vessel on account of the Company. This state of things must necessarily continue to exist: for, the number of emigrants and the quantity of freight offered by the Societies, is liable to continual variation, consequently, the vessel cannot be adapted to their wants at each voyage, but she must be of sufficient capacity to carry all, that it may reasonably be supposed, they will ever have occasion to send at any one time. Your Agent has, therefore, made permanent arrangements for the shipment and sale of merchandise at each voyage, and for the receipt and disposal of African produce received in return for the same. He has offered to fill all orders received from responsible Colonists, and to receive produce for sale on commission for the benefit of the Company.

This branch of the business of the Company, your Agent believes to be not the least important of its objects; he therefore proposes, in all cases, to make the shipment of goods, ordered by the Colonists, second only to the freight required by the Societies. In cases where the capacity of the vessel is not wanted by the latter, or for merchandise ordered by the Colonists, it then remains optional with the Agent to take any other freight that may be offered, or to ship merchandise on account of the Company;

but, he believes, that so great is the interest felt in the success of the Company by purchasers and consumers of articles of American produce in the Colony, and so prompt and efficient are the Agents in the Colonies who co-operate with him, that shipments may always be made to fill up the vessel with safety and profit, so that no apprehension need be entertained, but she will be kept constantly employed in the trade.

The object next in importance to the maintenance of frequent and regular intercourse between the United States and the Colonies; viz. the sailing of the vessel by coloured officers and crew, it is believed, will also be accomplished without difficulty. The Packet has thus far been manned with a coloured crew, and in the last voyage, your Agent was fortunate enough to secure the services of a good coloured navigator, by the name of Haley, as mate. He is a native of Baltimore, has sailed from this port many years, and many masters of vessels of the highest respectability, with whom he has sailed, volunteer their testimony as to his good character, integrity and capacity to perform the duties of his station. It is also believed that the Stock of the Company will, as was originally intended, ere long be entirely owned by coloured people in this country and in Liberia, they having already taken about one-fourth of the whole. Your Agent believes that the success of the Company, in all respects has thus equalled the expectations of its friends and projectors, and he trusts that the Stockholders will be satisfied with the results of the first year's operations as shown by the balance sheet and estimate of profits hereto appended.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by

JAMES HALL, *Managing Agent.*

After the reading of the Report it was *Resolved,* "that a dividend of six dollars per share on the Stock of the Company be declared, payable by the Agent at this office, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be allowed on all stock from the time of paying in the same to the 1st of the present month, likewise payable at this office."

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash,	$1,797 26	Stock,	20,000 00
Liberia Packet,	19,320 49	Voyage A,	4,091 56
Shipment, per Voyage A,	2,927 87	Voyage to Havre,	4,066 47
Am. Col. Society,	1,235 52	Bills Payable,	6,378 11
Md. St. Col. Soc.,	1,539 61	Voyage B,	1,827 97
Moses Lake,	88 00	James B. McGill	679 92
Shipment, per Voyage B,	8,348 93		
Merchandize,	800 00		
Bills Receivable,	240 00		
Profit and Loss,	254 55		
Stephen H. Benson,	1 65		
Rev. Daniel Wells,	3 86		
Rev. H. D. Williams,	481 00		
Dr. Samuel F. McGill,	2 29		
	$37,044 03		$37,044 03

ESTIMATE OF THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY THE PAST YEAR.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Bills Payable, . .	$6,368 11	Liberia Packet, estimated value,	$18,000 00
J. B. McGill on Account,	679 92	Cash, ...	1,797 26
Sundry unsettled Bills, not exceeding .	300 00	Shipment pr. voyage unsold, at Havre price,	2,927 87
Stock, . . .	20,000 00	Shipment per Voyage B,	8,348 93
Balance as Profit, .	7,329 16	Merchandize on hand, .	500 00
		Bills Receivable, .	210 00
		Due on Stock, . .	88 00
		Am. Col. Society, .	1,235 52
		Md. St. Col. Society,	1,539 61
	$34,677 19		$34,677 19

A REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.

The recent advices from the West Coast of Africa, brought by the U. S. brig Dolphin, at New York, announce an important fact—the erection of the Colony at Monrovia into the Republic of Liberia. The Washington Union refers to a letter which thus mentions the proceedings:

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Commanding Bell, to Com. Read, dated U. S. brig Boxer, Porto Praya, October 5.

"On my arrival at Monrovia, on the 16th ult., I found that the colony of Liberia had proclaimed itself an independent nation, under the name of the Republic of Liberia. I enclose a copy of a letter which Gov. Roberts addressed to me, to apprise me of the new dignity of his government—enclosing a printed copy of the declaration of their independence."

Governor Roberts, to whom Lieutenant Commanding Bell refers, was born in Norfolk, and lived afterwards in Petersburg, Virginia. He is described as an intelligent and well behaved man, who has exchanged many civilities at Monrovia with our squadron.

We have the constitution of this new republic before us. It fills more than seven columns of a printed sheet. It opens with a rapid historical sketch of the establishment and the prosperity of the colony, which concludes with the following appeal.

"Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion, in the name of the Great God, our common Creator, and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities."

Next follows the *declaration of rights*—many of them are copied from the State Constitutions of the United States. It is well to copy a few of them for the edification of the American reader:

"All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority, and for their benefit, and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

"All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others; all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of

law in free exercise of their own religion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

"The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others. This section is not to be construed to include justices of the peace.

"The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this republic. The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

"In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Article 2d regulates the "*legislative powers.*" The legislature is to consist of two branches—a house of representatives and a senate:

"The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia, as follows: the county of Montserrado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one; and all counties hereafter that shall be admitted into the republic shall have one representative, and for every ten thousand inhabitants, one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than one hundred and fifty dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years; the representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election."

"The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserrado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election in the republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than two hundred dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years."

The 3d article of the constitution relates to the *executive power:*

"Section 1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the legislature, have power to call out the militia,

or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present. He shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of state, of war, of the navy, and of the treasury; attorney general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by standing laws.

"There shall be a Vice President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the house is equally divided on any subject."

The 4th article regulates the "*Judicial Department.*"

The 5th article relates to "Miscellaneous Provisions."

The constitution concludes thus:

"Done in convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the republic the first. In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names."

—

Monrovia, July 29th, 1847.

Fellow Citizens: Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the governor, that constitution which in our opinion will best suit the peculiar circumstances of the people of this infant republic. That our labors will meet the full approbation of every individual citizen, is scarcely to be expected. We trust, however, that a large majority of our fellow citizens will approve our doings, and adopt the constitution herewith submitted.

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep our minds steadily fixed upon the great objects of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be best for the general interest of this rising republic. We endeavored carefully to arrange every subject that might possibly arise calculated to disturb in the least the friendly feeling which now so happily subsists between the different counties of this republic. We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general satisfaction.

In view of the peculiarity of our circumstances, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the government now calls to its support every citizen who is at all interested or concerned for the safety and future prosperity of this our only home.

* * * * * * * * * * *

With great respect, we have the honor of being your obedient and humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the convention:

Samuel Benedict, President.

A Colored Female Preacher.—There is now lecturing in this city, a colored female preacher of the Friends' denomination, and a slave, from the State of Delaware. She appears to be a very intelligent woman, and creates quite a sensation. We understand that she contemplates a mission to Liberia—having a strong desire to labor among the heathen of her ancestral race in Africa.—*Louisville Democrat, 13th.*

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH TO SOUTHERN COLONIZATIONISTS.

Brethren.—The Repository and other publications must have informed you, in some degree, of the present state of opinions and feelings among us in respect to Colonization. For some fifteen years past, we have heard, considered, and reconsidered, everything, true or false, that could be said against the enterprize, its authors, its designs, its management, and its influence. And with the exception of some, who still doubt whether enough can be done to be worth the doing, and a few others who are of no account, we have very deliberately and decidedly come to the conclusion, that the enterprize is a good one, and ought to be sustained. We have no expectation that it will ever accomplish all that we regard as desirable; but we believe it exerts a happy influence on the condition and prospects of all whom it concerns; on white and black, on bond and free, on those who go and those who remain, on America and Africa. The resolutions lately adopted by the most numerous and influential body of clergy in Massachusetts, and published in the Repository for August, may be taken as a moderate and guarded expression of the views which are very generally entertained by the pious and benevolent in New England. The views which have been adopted after so many years of discussion, are not likely to be shaken, or to be inoperative. We have settled the question *in theory*, and now we wish to put our theory into practice.

But in the practical part, you must take the lead. We cannot do it. The first step now to be taken is, to furnish emigrants. This we cannot do, and you can. The free colored people among us are comparatively few; a large proportion of them are unfitted, by the habits of city life, for emigration; and almost universally, they have been brought, and are yet kept, under influences hostile to our enterprize. Only a few of the more intelligent and candid of them can be induced to consider the subject. And we have no slaves to emancipate. We cannot furnish the emigrants. We cannot take the first step. We wait for you.

The free colored people among you are more numerous than with us. They are more accessible on this subject. They have less to fear—a large part of them have nothing to fear from the climate. For these and other reasons, emigrants can be found among them easier than among their brethren at the North. And many of you have slaves whom you intend at some time to emancipate. Some of you have expressed that intention; others doubtless entertain it; and all of you, by being Colonizationists, profess to think well of such an act, at least when suitably performed, under proper circumstances. Some of you have formerly offered to emancipate your slaves, or a part of them, but the Society could not receive them then for want of funds. Others have expressed their desire, but have withheld the offer, merely because they knew that the Society had not the funds necessary for their colonization. Others, doubtless, have felt the desire, but have said nothing, for the same reason. We take to ourselves our part of the blame for the state of the Society's treasury then; for we were not then ready to give as the object deserved. We were then, at best, doubting and considering. Now we have considered and decided; and we ask you to bring on your emigrants, and the estimates of the expense of colonizing them. Do this, and we will do our part to foot the bill.

Do not ask us to fill the treasury first; hoping that you will furnish emigrants afterwards. There are certainly some very important reasons why this Society, rather than almost any other, should receive its funds before making the contracts on which they are to be expended. But northern men cannot be induced to give to any considerable extent, even to an object which they approve, on a general presumption that the money will be wanted

for something. Our givers are obliged to economise their resources; for the charitable claims which they wish to meet are greater than their means. They require specific calls. In the case before us, they need evidence—not conjecture, but evidence—that so many dollars will be needed in so many months to colonize certain specified emigrants. They will then set down the colonizing of those emigrants as one of the things for which provision is to be made; they will begin to make calculations accordingly; and in due time the cash will be forthcoming. Without some such specific call, they will just give us, now and then, as may be perfectly convenient, enough to show that they are on our side, and to keep the Society alive. So it is with kindred societies. They are obliged to show that they shall need certain sums for certain specified purposes. They show it, and the money comes. And a great part of what the Colonization Society receives, is given on the same principle—not from a general confidence in the goodness of our cause, but because it is known that certain sums will be wanted to meet certain specific demands.

Do not, therefore, expect us to fill up the treasury, merely because we know that the object is a good one. Bring on your emigrants as fast as the colony can safely receive them. Tell the Secretary at Washington, how many are coming, and when. Do it so long before the time of their departure, that he can give us suitable notice. Tell him what you can do towards the expense of their emigration, so that he can tell us what deficiency will remain to be made up from other sources. We shall then be able to know what we have to do, that an enterprize which we approve may go on according to our wishes.

Bring on your emigrants, then, as fast as the colony can safely receive them. There need be no other limitation. If more are offered than can be safely added to the colony at once, it will be the duty of the Executive Committee at Washington to delay the departure of some of them. But up to that number, bring them on. Give reasonable notice that they are coming, and the funds shall be ready. We do not mean to say that we will bear the whole expense: for we know that you will act with your accustomed liberality in that respect, and the central and western States will do their part. But we, too, will do our part, and if need be, more than our part. We will exceed our proportion to almost any necessary extent, rather than that suitable emigrants should be detained for want of funds. But we must see the necessity. You must move first. You must show us the work to be done, that we may see it, and understand it, and set it down in season among our necessary expenses, that must be met.

Perhaps there are some whose duty it is to furnish emigrants, but who need personal urging to the performance of that duty. If so, that also is your work, and not ours. Courtesy requires us to leave it to you. Economy requires it: for it is a work that lies around your own door, and you can do it much easier than we. It may, in some cases, be a work, the mismanagement of which might do mischief. You are better able to discern such dangers, and guard against them. You understand such cases, in all their bearings, much better than we, and can manage them better. That work belongs to you. In all probability, there are cases in which it ought to be done, and we leave it on your hands.

Of course you will not understand us as saying any of these things by way of reproach. We only wish to inform you, so that you cannot fail to understand, of the change that has taken place among us: to let you know that we are now ready to perform a duty, concerning which we have for some years hesitated, or disbelieved. We wish to do this, that you may understand where the responsibility rests, for taking the next step towards making our enterprize what it deserves to be.

New England, *September* 1, 1847.

AFRICA.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Payne's Journal.

Saturday, Nov. 17th.—We witnessed to-day the closing scene of an exhibition of superstition and cruelty, exceeding any thing that has before come to our knowledge.

On last Saturday, as before related, fourteen bullocks were slaughtered to the spirits of those killed in war, and to commemorate the close of that glorious struggle. It appears in connection with this, a greegree was made by N. the doctor, to cause general prosperity in the country, and especially to ensure a good supply of fish. But while all were anxiously waiting to see the effects of the greegree, behold a prodigy made its appearance! On Thursday morning at daybreak, a species of crocodile was found in the centre of the town! This creature, although if taken in ordinary circumstances, would have been killed and eaten, a most acceptable food, yet when found in so unnatural a situation, was at once declared to bode evil of no ordinary magnitude. It was therefore taken out of town, and carefully tied at some distance from it, until a "deya" could be consulted. This sapient one, true to the principles of his class, was at no loss to explain the matter. He said it was the work of a witch, and designed to prevent the good effect of the greegree made last Sunday. He also designated the witch. She was a native of Grahway, and the same who was accused some months ago, but excused from taking "gidu" on confessing her guilt. She was now again arrested, but very soon made a partial confession of her crime, saying that *she* did not take the crocodile into town, but that she knew who did. This not satisfying the people, they gave her "gidu." She was much affected by the poison, and her life was only saved by the use of such remedies as the natives apply, when they wish to save life. She was now delivered into the hands of "N.," who, besides his other extraordinary powers, possesses that of *curing witches*. She had been long closetted with him, when suddenly the whole population of Cavalla were confounded by the witch's extraordinary disclosures. She now freely confessed her guilt, but said that K. and S. and M. and T., the most prominent, and some of the best men in town, were her accomplices!! Such an extraordinary turn of the affair called for a new consultation of the "deyabo," and no time was lost by the people in extricating themselves from their unpleasant dilemma. What means were employed to procure an agreeable response from the oracle, of course, is not revealed, but so it was that quite a different explanation of the apparition in town was now given, from the former. The "deya," now consulted, said that neither the woman, nor any of those whom she had designated as her accomplices, had aught to do in bringing the crocodile into town. This, he said, was entirely the work of one of their departed friends, D. the founder of the settlement who had been greatly offended at not receiving any part of the costly offering made by the people on last Sunday. And *he* had sent this creature into town to show his anger, and his disposition to injure the people unless propitiated in time. He recommended, therefore, that a house should be made over D's grave, and an offering made to him. In reference to the poor women, however, he declared that she *was* a witch, and one of the worst kind; that she was in league with her relatives the Grahwayans, and visited them constantly at night to get "we." (witchcraft,) in order to destroy this place and people, and as they valued their own safety, at once to kill the woman, before she had time to carry her plans into effect.

The people did not hesitate a moment what to do in such a case. Early yesterday morning, she was taken out a second time to drink gidu. Very

soon it affected her so much that she fell—but not to die. The poor wretch, unable to walk, was dragged out on the beach, and there she lay, unable to rise, and throwing her limbs about in agony from ten o'clock in the morning, until night. Africa's hottest sun was pouring his rays upon her, but no one dared to approach to afford her any assistance, or to talk to her, except to taunt her and aggravate her sufferings! It was a sickening spectacle, and unable any longer to endure it, I started off in order to beg her from the Sedibo, and, if possible, contribute to her comfort. In the way, however, I met a leading man, who assured me such an effort would be in vain; that so great was the excitement against the woman, that if restored to life ever so often, as soon as she could walk she would be compelled to take gidu again: in fine, that her *death had been determined on.* I desisted. But last night was not to close her sufferings. Dragged into town and placed in some enclosure for the night, she was alive this morning, though unable to walk or speak. But even in this state, it was determined to give her gidu. The Sedibo, as if wearied or ashamed of the murderous work, delivered her to the "kedibo" (youths and boys,) and when I got out of my room, I saw these merciless executioners dragging the miserable victim, tied by her hands and feet, towards the spot where she was shortly to close her wretched existence. The poison, when taken, soon produced its effect. In an hour she was beyond the reach of her enemies, and in another, we saw her body tied on two poles, and borne on the heads of two relatives, towards the witches burying-place.

This poor victim of heathenism was the mother of Wah, alias G. T. Bedell, now a lad of fourteen years of age, and one of our most promising scholars. The poor fellow looked on his mother during all her sufferings from a distance without daring to go near, and utterly unable to afford her any comfort or relief. Oh! that he may live to reward the murderers of his mother by preaching to them the gospel of love and peace and life!

This afternoon, the husband of this woman came to the house to sell some fruit, as if nothing had happened! Such is heathenism.

In making my usual visit through the town this afternoon, I inquired why such unprecedented cruelty had been practised towards the woman, spoken of above. Four reasons were assigned; 1st, Her confession in full of the crime with which she was charged. 2nd, Her ingratitude and incorrigibleness. On a former occasion, when accused of witchcraft, she had been excused, on confessing her guilt, and promise of amendment, from drinking gidu. But now, by her own confession, she was guilty of the same offence. 3d, Similar cruelty had been lately practised by the Grahwayans on a woman who was a native of this place. 4th, The old men had not authorized, nor were they witnesses of what had taken place.

Spirit of Missions, Sept.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department by the U. States brig Dolphin, which has just arrived at New York, in twenty-two days from Porto Praya (Cape de Verde Islands.) Lieutenant Commanding Bell gives some account of his cruise. He had overhauled an American brig (the J. W. Huntington) on the night of the 31st August, owned in New York, from Rio Janeiro, with the usual assorted slave cargo on board, and lumber enough for a slave deck. He was informed, also, that the Malaga had precisely such a cargo, except the lumber. The American brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was out from Rio with such a cargo, and similarly chartered. The master of the J. W. Huntington, reports that she (the Senator) now lies scuttled in Rio. Having safely landed 500 slaves at Cape Frio, she proceeded into Rio under Brazilian

colors, where her owners were suffered to strip her of all her furniture, and then the Government seized her as a no document vessel—the American crew having left her at Loango, where the slaves were taken on board.

"In these transactions (says Lieutenant Commanding Bell) you perceive the mode in which the American flag covers and promotes a trade which no other flag can, and the base uses to which it is applied by foreigners who have not the manliness to vindicate the freedom of their own.

"The American factory at this place, is the principal trading establishment under the American flag on the Southern coast, there being branches of it, as at Ambizetto and at Loango, owned by Messrs. Boorhows & Hunt, Salem, Massachusetts, who are said to be doing a fair business in guns, ivory, copper, and ebony, that house sends out from six to eight vessels annually."

"From the same source, I understand that upwards of thirty American vessels annually come freighted from Brazil by Brazilians to the south coast; some of them, as is well known, taking a return cargo of slaves under Brazilian colours, their American crews first leaving them. But the most of them are believed to leave the coast carrying white passengers only."

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON COLONIZATION.

The following Report was adopted by the above body at their meeting in Chicago in August last. It speaks for itself, and will speak to others.

REPORT.

There is no other race of human beings on the face of the earth, whose condition appeals so strongly to our sympathies as men, to our sense of justice as Americans, and to our charity as Christians, as does the African race.

No matter where we find this unfortunate people, they are either the children of physical bondage, the subjects of political oppression, the victims of *caste* in society, or, they are enshrouded in intellectual darkness and suffering all the moral evils consequent upon such a political and social position as they occupy.

Whether we consider, then, the condition of the negro in his native country, or as we find him in other countries, he is an object of pity and commisseration. Especially is he so to us, as we find him in our country; and much as we feel for the negro slave of the South, we feel or ought to feel, still more for the negro who has only a nominal freedom in the North.

Not only does the condition of the colored man excite our sympathies, but it appeals as strongly as the groans of the oppressed, and the squallidness of misery can, to our sense of justice. For, it is for us, as American citizens, that the negro has toiled as a slave; and it is in consequence of our prejudice against his color that his freedom is only nominal.—Millions of dollars are now in the pockets of the citizens of the United States, as the product of the colored man. Justice calls loudly upon us to obviate these difficulties, and to pay this debt.

But, perhaps the strongest plea, that the condition of the colored man makes to us, is addressed to our charity as Christians. This plea falls like thunder upon our ears, as it rolls across the Atlantic from where Africa is calling with her one hundred and fifty millions of tongues for deliverance from the slaver and for salvation from the most bloody superstition and the most savage barbarism in the world. By the blood of her murdered thousands—by the broken hearts of her millions of captive children—by the flames and the ashes of her ruined villages—by the terrible darkness that

has covered her moral sky for ages—by all *these*, does she call upon us as Christians, to deliver her from the slaver and from the awful pangs of the second death.

How shall we be able to give a proper expression to our sympathy for the colored man? Where shall we find a platform upon which to assert and maintain his rights as a man? Through what channel can we send Africa the bread and water of life? The Colonization Society, and that alone, furnishes us with satisfactory answers to these questions. Its plans and its colonies have done, are doing and are destined to do more, we firmly believe, to make Africa and the African what God intended them to be, than any other agency whatever, having that object in view.

The plans of the Colonization Society contemplate—

1st. The instruction in literature and religion, of the colored people of this country, with the view of colonizing them.

2d. They propose to procure a domain for them where they may have a proper field for the performance of all the duties, and the enjoyment of all the privileges of freemen.

3d. They propose to furnish them, when it is necessary or desired, the means of transportation to and settlement upon that domain.

4th. They propose thus to furnish an asylum for such slaves as their masters wish to emancipate, where the object of their emancipation can be secured.

5th. And they propose, in the last place, by means of the Colonies of Liberia, to spread the blessing of Christianity and of Civilization throughout the continent of Africa.

So far as the colonies of the American Colonization Societies are concerned, it is sufficient to say, that they have already erected what promises to be an imperishable monument to the wisdom of the founders of the enterprise, and are constantly furnishing new demonstrations of the practicability and the complete success of its plans.

Your committee would further report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That from the increasing interest which exists in the public mind in regard to the enterprise of African Colonization, the future is full of promise to the colored population of this country and of Africa; and *we* have new encouragement to labor for the promotion of the interests of the Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved*, That the members and preachers of this conference be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to co-operate with the agents of the American, and the Illinois Colonization Societies, that may from time to time visit their respective charges, in the prosecution of the work of their agency.

3. *Resolved*, That the members and preachers of this body be, and hereby are, requested to aid in the enterprise by preaching sermons upon the missionary bearings of African Colonization, and, when it is practicable to do so, by lifting collections in aid of the funds of the society, on or about the 4th of July.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the congregations under our pastoral charge, the "Liberia Advocate," published at St. Louis, by Rev. R. S. Finley, and the "Colonizationist," published at Indianopolis, by B. T. Kavanaugh, as sources of information upon all subjects connected with the enterprise which they advocate.

5. *Resolved*, That we request the Bishop to re-appoint Brother B. T. Kavanaugh, Agent of the American Colonization Society.

(From the Colonizationist.)

FACTS.

It has been our object, in the main, since the establishment of our paper, to set forth and defend the great *principles* and *plans* of Colonization, as superior to all others, as a means of relieving the colored people of this country from their oppressed and unhappy condition—to remove the cause of strife between the North and South—to open up an easy and safe channel of emancipation to States and individuals in the South—to secure the Christianization and redemption of Africa—to place the whole African race upon a civil and national equality with the civilized world, and forever and effectually to suppress and destroy the slave trade from the coasts of Africa. These have been the subjects to which we have directed the attention of our readers in times past. It will be our object, more in future, (as in a number or two past,) to bring to their notice many *facts*, drawn from the experiments of the enterprise, which go farther to establish the practicability of the scheme, in the minds of practical men, than all the theories and arguments that we could produce.

A few of the essential and most prominent facts will be here enumerated, which will stand and speak for themselves, in despite of all the cavils and slanders that can be poured upon our institutions, either by ultra slaveholders or abolitionists, who, strange as it may seem, have united in their efforts to destroy us.

1st. It is a *fact* that we have procured a large, fertile and healthy country upon the western coast of Africa, for the *exclusive occupancy* and enjoyment of the *free people of color* who may choose to emigrate to it, with such as may join them in Africa, where they may enjoy *all the rights* of man.

2. It is a *fact* that about five thousand have emigrated to that country and laid the foundation of a great nation, in the organization of a Republican Government of their own, based upon and supported by the virtue and intelligence of the people—their law-makers and rulers all colored men.

3. It is a *fact* that the colonies of Liberia have grown to maturity faster, in the acquisition of numbers, the maturity of a well regulated government, and in commerce, with every element of national independence and wealth, than any colony of our own continent, or that can be found in the history of the world.

4. It is a *fact* that the colored man, when freed from the oppression and discouragements which paralize his energies in this country; and properly stimulated to action by the rewards of virtue and intelligence, and the hope of future elevation and distinction, is not only capable of self-government, but is able to render all necessary aid in civilizing the heathen aborigines, by which he is surrounded.

5. It is a *fact* well demonstrated, that if ever Africa is regenerated, it must be by the instrumentality of colored Ministers, Statesmen, Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, as no others can as well endure the climate or avoid the just prejudices of the colored natives of Africa against the white man.

6. It is a cheering *fact*, that wherever our colonies have been established, they have banished effectually, that shameful traffic, the slave trade, and that this policy is the first that has ever succeeded in its entire suppression on any part of the western coast.

7. It is a singular *fact*, that upon the missionary map of the world, no part of the African continent is lighted up with the sign of Christianity, except at Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Cape of Good Hope—*all Christian colonies.*

8. It is a matter of *fact*, that under the operation of this system, yet in its infancy, and so far regarded as an experiment, *several thousand slaves have been emancipated* in view of emigration, and the scheme is now pre-

senting itself in great power, as a means of emancipation to thousands of slaveholders and to States, as a suitable, peaceful and safe means by which to give their slaves *freedom* in their true and proper sense.

9. It is a strange *fact that in no part of the globe* is the colored man found in the full enjoyment of human rights *except in Liberia.*

10. It is a sad *fact,* that such is the state of society in this country, where the white man holds all power, in numbers, wealth and intelligence; where, from a natural repugnance to an amalgamation of the races, and consequent equal social relations, there is no hope that either legislation or public lectures—abuse, flattery or argument, will ever so change the public sentiment and feeling of our people, as to elevate the colored race to an equality with the whites—especially as the last century has made no perceptible change in that direction.

11. It is a proverbial *fact,* that "truth is mighty and will prevail," and that all the intelligent colored people of this country require, to induce them to avail themselves of the many and rich benefits of this scheme, is to be *fully convinced of these facts,* and then they will ask no favors of benevolent societies to aid them in embracing its offers, but will find means of their own to place themselves under the fullness of its blessings.

To make manifest these well demonstrated truths, we rely upon various instrumentalities:

1st. We have published of late, and will continue to multiply them, many communications from the citizens of Liberia to their friends in this country, giving full descriptions of their health and condition, temporally and spiritually.

2. We are sending out a number of exploring agents from various parts of the United States, of colored men, who will visit all parts of Liberia, and after remaining about a year, they will return and report the *facts* and *figures* as found in the country, to the colored people here.

3. The colored people of Liberia and this country have now a regular packet established to run from Baltimore and Norfolk to Liberia, by which, visiting backward and forward is now going on, and the products of Liberia are brought to this country and sold: this we rely upon as a very efficient means of disseminating the truth on this subject.

A few years more of intercourse between this country and Africa, will give us general acquaintance with the advantages to be derived by a citizenship there to the colored man, over one in this country. When this is done, our enterprise will laugh to scorn the feeble efforts made by its enemies to arrest it in its great career. K.

FREE SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

The following is the Official Vote of the Freemen of Connecticut on the question of so amending the Constitution as to extend the right of Suffrage to Colored citizens:

Counties.	*Yes.*	*No.*	*Counties.*	*Yes.*	*No.*
Hartford, ...	1,343	3,666	Litchfield, ...	680	3,282
New-Haven, . .	1,015	3,091	Middlesex, ...	521	1,412
New-London, . .	431	2,563	Tolland, ...	368	1,184
Fairfield, ...	302	2,765			
Windham, . . .	660	1,152	Total, ...	5,553	19,795
			Majority against the amendment, ...		13,795

Connecticut will be ashamed of this illustration of her weakness and prejudice at some future day. *Colorphobia* is a malignant and obstinate disease, but not wholly incurable after all. The friends of Equal Rights should not despair. The winds of Freedon will yet chase away the thick fog that has settled down upon the "land of steady habits."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of $20,000, with liberty to extend the same to $100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it, at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

TERMS:

For Cabin Passage,—(either way)	$100 00
For Steerage " " "	40 00
For Freight Out, per cubic foot for measured goods, . . .	30
per barrel, ...	1 50
for metal, per ton, ...	10 00
For Freight Home,—per ton for camwood, ...	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks, .	04
for other packages, per cubic foot, . .	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agent, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Balto.

FOURTH OF JULY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From St. Peter's Prot. Epis. Church, Baltimore, per Rev. D. Atkinson, .	$30 00
" Ascension and Trinity Parishes, Carrol Co., per Rev. D. H. Buel, . .	5 00
Paid to Treasurer at Union Bank, July 15th, by persons unknown, supposed to be 4th of July contribution, ...	22 17

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at $1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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